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THE PEACE MISSION.

kebel Official Reports of the Bursting of the Peace Bubble.

Speeches by Jeff. Davis, Gov. Smith and Others.

Interesting Editorials from the Richmond Papers.

Desperate Effort to "Fire the Southern Heart" Anew.

"To More Reconstructionists, No More Submissionists, No More Peace Men."

Submissionists to be Hung to Lamp Posts and Deserters to be Shot Like Beasts.

THE SPIRIT OF 1861 REVIVED.

The South Stripping for the Spring Campaign.

The Secret of the Late Peace Mission of the Rebels.

The Movement a Sharp Dodge on the Part of Davis to Quiet Dissensions,

pecial Washington Despatch.

Mr. William H. Stiner's Despatch.

re-dution provides that as soon as four other States time, then the twenty-five commissioners shall demand of the rebei authorities the right, as sovereign States, to of the rebei authorities the right, as sovered in States, to propriate a speedy, honorable peace. Before Mr. Pool's resolution so. Id be taken up from the table the Senate took a recess for fifteen days. During that period the peace men seem to have been hard at work. Governor Yance and ex-Governor Grabam were known to be apposed to peace measures—at least they had not the sourage to announce them. On the reasombling of the Lagislaure, on the 17th ult. Mr. Pool's resolution was taken from the table and passed by a handsome majority, and, what is better still, in the lower branch—the "House of Commons"—Hon. D. M. Carter, leader of the conservatives, then introduced the very same resolution as the one pending in the Sante, which was also prassed. Mr informant states that the Raleigh Proceus of the Sch ult. contains an announcement that Mesers. Pool, farter, Dick and two other North Carolina legislators have gone to Richmond as commissioners, appointed by the Legislators for the Raleigh Process of the Mesers.

has rehange of opinion on this vital point with the Yanhee authorities.

In the course of the debate occurring on the resolution
of Mr. Pool, when introduced in the North Carolina Senthe, this gentleman, in a speech of two hours'
deration, remarked that, "nasmuch as the United
flastes government did not recognize Jefferson Davis
of the confederacy, and would not receive or treat with
commissioners from either, therefore he proposed that
can histae appoint representatives, who, he would guamastee, would be properly received and deait with." The
speech of this able statesman was published in the Raheigh Standard, Mr. Holden's paper.

Meither the Governor nor the Legislature of North
Carolina has given any instruction to the commission.
The gentleman composing it are allowed to set as their
discretion may prompt. They are clothed with plemary
power, representing the people of the entire State.

This is the solution of the mystery hanging around this
pages movement.

Robel Official Report of the Peace Mis-THE REBEL CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Mr. Maxwell, of Fig., sobmitted the relieving resolu-tion, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to furnish to the Sensie, if not incompatible with the public intrests, a copy of the correspondence, if any, between the government of the United States and the commissionem recently sent by him to that government, and also a copy of the report made by them of their pro-ceedings and action.

were received from the President of the Confederate

suisfed me that the President of the United States was peace, I requested the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, the Hon. R. M. T. Munter and the Hon. John A. Campbell to pro-

sport of the emir ent cit zens above named, showing that enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the see which the conqueror may grant, or to permit us to

stand, the effect of the amendment to the construction which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Feb. 6, 1865.

eretofore been informed

ALEX. H. STEPHENS. J. A. CAMPBELL.

board the boat, which they were not permitted at any time to quit. The interview lasted until half-past two

time to quit. The interview lasted until haif-past two o'clock.

Its most important substance is briefly stated. Mr. Lincoln personally stated to the commissioners that he was anxious to have peace; but that, as a necessary preface to any arrangement to that end, the Southern States must lay down their arms, come back into the Union and acree to submit to the constitution and the laws as they are. Mr. Lincoln, in subsequent convernation, suggested for himself (a suggestion in which it was noticed Mr. Soward did not express a concurrence) that he might be in favor of modifying some of these measures supplementary to the constitution to which the South was required to submit; but that such modification was within the control of Congress and subsect to ha discretion.

The commissioner realled, substantially, that the proposition was not delatable, and that they could not enter upon its discussion.

Some reference having been made to the "mission" of Blair, Mr. Lincoln very distinctly stated that the suit of the individual to Richmond, so far as it one-implied only ar angenes of a peace, was entirely unendorsed by him, and was within the approach.

These are the well accuration points of all that was important in this conference teaching the question of power, and we understand that Lincoln such and sward, who were so far from being personally offensive to the commissioners that they treated them to several bottles of champagnic, were yet very firm and immovable in the announcement of the terms on which they would receive the submission of the South, as preliminary to the settlement of Inferior and collateral issues in a treaty of peace, and one which replaced the admit that they looked to some future complications in their foreign relations—and more so which England then with France; but that they were well satisfied that they could dispose of the "rebollon" in time to take one of their interests in Europe.

Both Lincoln and Soward are described as having been, presently, very pleasant in their conversation with t

The Excitement in Richmond.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PUBLIC ON THE PEACE FIABCO. [From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.]

We have never observed such animation and excitement as there was in Richmond yearday, in consequence of the brief history given in the morning papers of the Fortress Monroe "commission." New life was visible everywhere, men spoke in a lone of resolution to which we have been too little accusioned of late. An enthusiasm was shown in the conversation of the streets and in every circle of discussion such as has been exacted manifested since the commoncement of the war, nearly four years ago. It was "like the beginning of a new war," as many persons remarked who vietted the Capitol, and walked through the streets, hearing in every place serious and energedic words of men who had now learned, past dispute, the meaning of the word "ambigation." "If any non-west talks of ministron he should be hong to the nearest learneys: "was a sentiment frequently expressed vesteriay in the streets of Richmond. All day long at the Spotswood House, the point of congregation for public men and army officers, and the most interesting centre of life in Richmond, then were crowds engaged in the animated discussion of Lincoln's proposition, and in the expression of confederate affairs. Congress would seem to have taken new life from the events of the past few days, to judge from the conversation of many of the members, several of whom decisred that this body would now act with a force and expedition which would astonish those who had acreated expectation that, with the mannes "revival" manifested years and many of the members, several of whom decisred that this body would now act with a force and expedition which would astonish those who had acreated on expectation of public confidence in our fortunes that gold would go cown, prices find a just and ratural lavel, and all things enter upon a new era of good feeling and a new stags of activity.

SPEECH OF JEPP. DAVIS TO THE CITIZENS OF THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.]

In pursuance of a call of the Governor of Viginia for the people generally to assemble to teastly their popular sense of the results of the Fouriess Meanse commission.

will be asking us for conferences and oc astons in which to make known our demands. (Great cheering.)

Other spectrums.

Governor Sums called upon Senator Henry, of Tenn., who rose in his seat in the midst of the audience, who called lustily for him to come to the stand; but the honorable Senator was mable to reach it. He begged the audience to let him off this time; he was not well, and could not make a speech to suit the great occasion.

Senator Othans, of Tenns, was thereupon called to the stand by the Governor, and gave utterance to a telling speech. He counsel d a revival of the merital spirit of 18d1, and a rehapitism of all our efforts, to the end that our independence, and nothing less than independence, may be secured.

Bev. Dr. Dorsax, who was upon the stand, and being continuously called, responded in some telling and appropriate remarks, elsquent, foretble and powerful.

Rev. Dr. Bernows followed Dr. Duncan in some remarks, and the proceedings closed by the Maron proposing that when the meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet at tweive M. on Thornday, on the Capital square, and with a request that the Congress of the Confederate States and the Logislature of Virginia adjourn over on that day and meet the citizens in council.

At half-past ten o'clock the meeting broke up, and the edifice was slowly emptied of its immense throng, who cheered the speakers as they retired from the signal.

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The Purpose of the Mission to Unite the Southern People.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 6.]

Messra, Stephens, Hunter and Campbell have returned to Richmond. They were not permitted to go further than old Point. They were there met by Lincoln and Seward, who, with a certain frankness and straightforwardness which really nobody expected, closed up at once every assume of possible negotation by reforring them for terms of peace to Lincoln's hast message—that is to say, unconditional submission, without any terms at all; submission to the Union and the "laws" (specifically to the confiscation law, the law of treason and abolition of siavery,) and so, good morning! It must be confessed that, on the part of the Yankers, this s, for once, pisin dealing. There can be no sort of mistake here. Down upon your knees, Confederates—your hands upon your mouths, and your mouths in the dust—kins the rod, confess your sins, and brook the penalty at the hands of your conquerors and masters. That's all.

Probably the enemy's government is of option that it may afford to throw aside all considerations of policy; that the "rebellion" is already broken and gone; that the rebellion is the field! The only plausible excuse they could have for so greats a mistake is to be found in the expedition of these three gontionen themselves, to offer negotiation at such a time as this, The Vice President of the Confederate States, and two other leading Seuthern statesmen, repairing at such a time as this, and in the very face of so many positive official decisrations on the part of the enemy that not terms of any sort will be granted, and nothing admitted short of unconditional submission,

is the only condition on which we can have peace. The men who is not designed with \$25 et al single states at a facts at the order of the states at the control of the c

designs and purposes of their authors. Mr. Seward might have secured this annument without deception and fraud, for, no matter how obtained, its adoption was immaterial and unimportant to the people of these States. But Mr. Seward has done us a service. Before he undertook to use the high and holy purpose of peace making for the low and mean ends or party, the people of these States were somewhat divided. A portion of them believed that the enemy would yet give them honorable terms of peace, provided they agreed to reconstruct the Union; and under this belief there was a growing party, which insisted on negetiation. An honorable and manly course on the part of Seward might has made that party downtond in these States and deception, his trifling with the sacred cause of peace, has undecided the very with reconstruction. But his tricks and deception, his trifling with the sacred cause of peace, has undecided the reconstruction as and taught them to believe with the rect of their fellow citizens, that fath, and truth and honor are turknown to the authorities of the enemy. He has unded them in 1861, and, having destroyed the last hope of peace, reconcled them to war and to lighting it out.

It is not impossible that the scene of discord and division that has distracted this city made gloomy and despendent the people of these States, and cast a cloud over the ever browant spirit of our array, may have encouraged Mr. Seward to propose his dishonorable terms. That the enemy should hasten to senze upon the moment of our distraction and division, was not to be wondered at; but that the Confederate authorities about on the resident is obstinate or the Congress impractively surprise and disgust this people. We care not which is right nor which is wrong—whether the President is obstinate or the Congress impractively surprise and disgust this people. We care not which is right nor which is wrong—whether the President was obstinate or the Congress impractively the wash of concert and harmony is a disgrace alike to both. This

conscription of negroes has been permitted to die out aimost, and the country and its cause regeates to seed for want of the pruning and cultivating hand of the Congress.

We hope the President will seize upon the present time to gratify the wish of the army and the people with the restoration of General Johnston. Whether right or wrong, wise or unwise, the wish and will of the people and the army ought to be compiled with, and unless gratified the cause must languish. And we hope that the Congress, when General Johnston is restored, will devote its whose time to the business of war and Galt.

Fighting is now the sole business of this people—to it every thought should be turned, every energy develod. The solemn dedication of every kind of property in the latte to the cause is the first duty of the Legislature of Virginia. To call upon the people to leive their gold and silver, their jewelry and plate, and the solemn dedication of all to the good of the cause and the carrying on of the war, followed by the pledge of the abolition of slavery and the conscription of negroes into the army, to work and to fight, is now the duty of the Legislature, and will be, we sincerely believe, the pleasure of the people. The suthorities have exhausted all means of an honorable peace. This people can hope for nothing from the enemy but disgrace and run; the impover-siment and enlancement of our people are the only terms offered by the enemy.

Mr. Lincoln promises to be reasonably merciful; he will not shed unnecessary blood—not more than declinate as—one in every ten for the gallows; so much he can promise. But as to confincation, that is the law of the hand, and until repealed must be executed. That his people have a great debt, his moldiers deserve much at his bands, and while he would like to be merciful in the matter of property, justice to his soldiers will not permit him to hold out any great hope that much property can be spared to the people of these States. He is humane, but he must be post, Rebettion is sin, loyally is

Bursting the Peace Bubble.

Bursting the Peace Rubble.
THE DESTRUCTION AT A BLOW OF ALL THE DISCORDANT ELEMENTS OF RESEL POLITICS AND
BOCKETY—A UNITED SOUTH.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.)
The air of this confederacy will feel wholesomer now
that a number of chimeras and spain fals has been
all dissipated at once. These illusions as to the supposed
intentions or interests, or sympathics of some nation
or nations outside of ourselves, and of support and
adiance coming to us from those external sources, have

the many good officers trained in the war will be assigned to the duties which they are respectively best fitted to hold. As we are to have another campaign, in God's name let it be a thundering one.

No Disappointment ever the Result of Pron the Richmond Will, Feb. 7.

Do you want to know the terms on which Lincoln will graciously bestow peace upon the out!? They are very simple, and, to say the lens of them, entirely intelligible. No one can say now that he does not understand precisely what Lincoln intends to do with us, if he ever have us in his power; nor can any one contend that only peace is possible except that which shall be forced on the enough by the weight of stern estistance, or the thal consciousness of exhausted strensth. Everything advanced by the Wid; in explanation of the recent conduct of the Washington government in this matter of meyorision, has been fully justified by the event. Not that any superior sapecity was necessary, but the problem was, in facility to simple that it could equily be selved by any intelligent mind. Happity left the even founded on the clearest data. The government is even founded on the clearest data. The government is even founded on the clearest data. The government is even founded on the clearest data. The government is even founded on the clearest data. The government is even founded on the clearest data. The government is even founded on the clearest data. The government is not known and cornatated if for so long a time. There can be, and there ought to be, no disappointment over failed and contact of the failed way, leaving not a wreek behind; and nothing remains but the reality, which would, indeed, be frightful, had we not known and cornatated if for so long a time. There can be, and there ought to be, no disappointment over failed way. The continuent is a subject to the failed way in the failed way